

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend page 8 in accordance with the instructions that follow:

trade name of Grace Co.. Still further cationic polymers include polyvinylamines, e.g. PVAM-0595B from Esprit Co., and cationic modified acrylics, e.g. ACRIT RKW319SX, trade name of Tasei Chemical Industries, and RD134 from Goo Chemical.

The top layer (b) is a rather thin layer compared to the pigment containing layer (a). Its wet thickness is preferably comprised between 1 μm and 60 μm , most preferably between 10 and 40 μm .

The pigment containing layer (a) according to the present invention contains a rather high amount of pigment ranging from 60 to 98 solid weight % of the total solid weight of the layer. The pigment may be chosen from organic material such as polystyrene, polymethylmethacrylate, silicones, urea-formaldehyde condensation polymers, polyesters and polyamides. Preferably however, it is an inorganic porous pigment, such as silica, talc, clay, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, aluminium hydroxide, aluminium oxide, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, barium sulfate, calcium sulfate, zinc sulfide, satin white, boehmite and pseudo-boehmite.

The preferred pigment is a silica type, more particularly an amorphous silica having a average particle size ranging from 1 μm to 15 μm , most preferably from 2 to 10 μm . The use of non-colloidal silica types in ink jet receiver formulations is known for long time, e.g. from old references such as JP-A 55-051583, JP-A 56-000157, US-P 4,474,850 and DE 3410828. Also finer silica types or colloidal silica may be used.

The bulk layer (a) may contain as binder a water-soluble polymer chosen from the same list as given above for the top layer (b). Furtheron, it can contain water-insoluble polymers in the form of dispersions or in the form of latices. Representative polymers (water-soluble and water-insoluble) include conjugated diene polymers such as styrene-butadiene copolymers and methyl methacrylate-butadiene copolymers, acrylic polymers, for example, homopolymers and copolymers of acrylic acid esters and methacrylic acid esters, vinyl polymers, e.g. butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers, and polyurethane or urethane/acrylic hybrids; vinylester